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Deep angiomyxoma in pelvic: Case report 盆腔深部血管黏液瘤 1例

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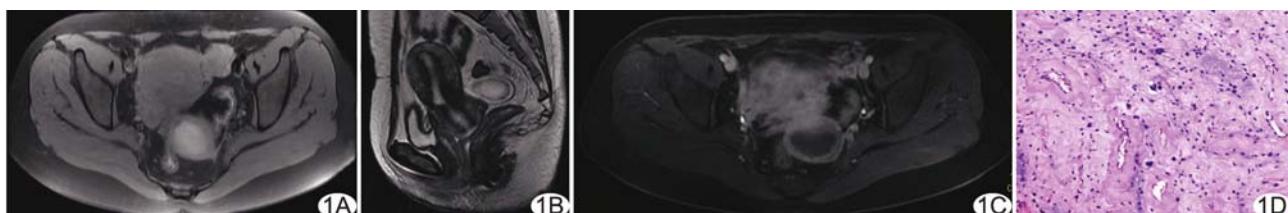


图 1 盆腔 DAM A. 轴位脂肪抑制 T1WI; B. 矢状位 T2WI; C. 轴位增强 T1WI; D. 病理图(HE, ×100)

患者女,31岁,无明显诱因出现持续性下腹部痛1月余,无渐进性加剧,休息后可缓解,伴肛门坠胀感,排大便时坠胀痛明显,余未见异常。查体:子宫后方可扪及最大径约4.0 cm包块,质软,活动度较差,无压痛。实验室检查未见异常。彩色多普勒超声:盆腔见约4.9 cm×2.6 cm低回声包块,边界清,回声不均匀。MRI:平扫示盆腔内约2.4 cm×3.7 cm×4.7 cm类椭圆形病灶,T1WI、T2WI均为高信号,T1WI脂肪抑制呈高信号,边缘清晰,壁较厚(图1A、1B);增强后病灶可见环形强化(图1C)。影像学诊断:盆腔占位性病变,性质待定。行腹腔镜下盆腔肿物切除术,术中子宫直肠陷凹见淡红色质软肿物,呈胶冻状;镜下见大小不等、胞浆稀疏的梭形或星形细胞,薄壁或厚壁血管,黏液样基质;瘤细胞核呈圆形或卵圆形,局部见多核细胞,核分裂象罕见;血管壁玻璃样变;局部间质可见肥大细胞及外渗红细胞(图1D)。免疫组织化学:Vimentin(+),SMA(弱+),Desmin(弱+),S-100(-),calretinin(-),ER(局部+),PR

(部分+),Ki-67(5%+),CD31(血管+),CD34(血管+),MyoD1(-),CK-pan(-/个别+),LCA(散在+),CD68(散在+),CDX-2(-),EMA(-),CK7(-),CK20(-)。病理诊断:盆腔深部血管黏液瘤(deep angiomyxoma, DAM)。

讨论 DAM是罕见的低度恶性软组织肿瘤,具有一定侵袭性,多见于外阴部,发生于盆腔及腹膜后者少见,本例发生于盆腔。DAM好发于20~60岁成年女性,发病高峰年龄30~40岁,老年和绝经后女性少见。因肿瘤向深部组织生长,手术不易切除,约30%~40%患者术后易复发。DAM临床表现无明显特异性,多数患者主诉病变部位局部缓慢生长的肿物,无症状或伴局部疼痛、下腹部坠胀感等。本例患者MR T1WI及T2WI均表现高信号,可能与其黏液基质有关。DAM影像学表现缺乏特异性,不易与盆腔其他类型肿瘤相鉴别,但术前CT或MR检查有助于明确肿瘤性质和范围。

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